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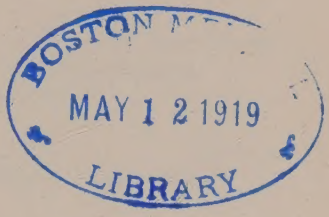
Eleventh Annual Report

OF THE

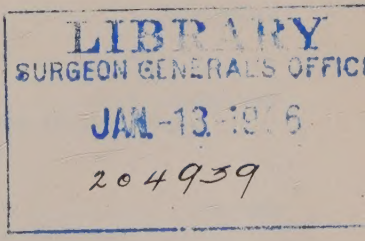
STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS



OF

NEW JERSEY.

1901.



TRENTON, N. J.
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.

1902

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey,

1901—1902.

CHARLES A. GROVES, M.D., *President,* ..... East Orange.
Examiner in Obstetrics and Gynecology and Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

DAVIS P. BORDEN, M.D., ... Paterson.
Examiner in Chemistry and Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

EDWARD HILL BALDWIN, M.D., ... Newark.
Examiner in Physiology.

JOHN J. BAUMANN, M.D., ... Jersey City.
Examiner in Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Genito-urinary Organs.

JOHN W. BENNETT, M.D., ... Long Branch.
Examiner in Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

WILLIAM H. SHIPPS, M.D., ... Bordentown.
Examiner in Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ARMIN UEBELACKER, M.D., *Treasurer,* ..... Morristown.
Examiner in Anatomy.

WM. PERRY WATSON, A.M., M.D., ... Jersey City.
Examiner in Practice of Medicine, including Diseases of the Skin, Nose and Throat.

E. L. B. GODFREY, A.M., M.D., *Secretary,* ..... Camden.
Examiner in Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

BOSTON MEDICAL
MAY 12 1919
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ANNUAL REPORT.

To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the eleventh annual report of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, and to call your attention to the subjoined sections relating to the work of the Board for the past year.

THE PRESENT MEDICAL LAW.

The law establishing the State Board of Medical Examiners has been in force since July 4th, 1890. It has materially contributed towards the advancement of medical and sanitary science in New Jersey, and has done more to build up and maintain the present high standard of the profession within the State than any Legislative enactment since the incorporation of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1790.

By virtue of its provisions, the State has established definite minimum requirements, preliminary to medical practice, which are of a higher standard than any heretofore existing within the history of New Jersey. The State has recognized that medical science is the basis upon which the solution of numerous sociological problems depends; that the public health needs special protection, and that, as a result of such protection, the ratio of disease and death to the population has been remarkably lessened within the last decade.

To ensure this protection the State has established the Board of Medical Examiners as its official representative in the licensing of medical practitioners, and the results of the operations of the Board show that the general average of the public health has been increased, the standard of the profession elevated, the number of fraudulent practitioners diminished, and that its licentiates possess a reasonable knowledge of modern medicine and sanitary science.

Similar laws have been enacted and compulsory State examinations established in nearly every State and Territory and in the District of Columbia, with the result that the standard of medical education has been advanced throughout the country from enforced extension of the curriculum of study in the medical colleges. It is the consensus of opinion of the profession that only through State examination can the present educational standards of the profession be maintained, since the majority of medical schools are private institutions, without endowment, and their tendency, if unchecked, is to graduate the largest number of students in the shortest course of study practicable, as was the case before the establishment of State Examining Boards.

All legally incorporated medical colleges stand upon an equal footing before the law in the admission of their graduates to the medical examinations of the State. It is the province of the Board of Medical Examiners to enforce compliance with the statutory, educational requirements of the State; to examine approved applicants for a State license and to issue a certificate of license to those who attain the average that the State demands. This course determines the merits of the applicant for license and places the profession of the State upon a higher and more equal footing than could otherwise be done.

REQUIREMENTS FOR EXAMINATION.

The statutory requirements for admission to the examinations for license to practice medicine in this State have been enforced with all applicants. As a condition for admission to the examinations, each applicant obtains from the Board and fills out a blank form of application, stating name, age, residence, reference as to character, place and extent of academic study, period and school of medical study, with date of graduation. The application must show at least four years of medical study prior to graduation; bear the seal of the medical institution from which the applicant was graduated, with the signature of one of its executive officers, and the affidavit of the applicant, and must be

presented to the Board for approval and filing, with a duly attested certificate of academic education, prior to examination.

The academic, medical and other requirements, preliminary to examination, are fully stated in Appendix E.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations of the Board were held in the Capitol at Trenton, on the third Tuesday and Wednesday in June and September.

Immediately prior to the examinations, each candidate signed his or her name opposite a number; marked his or her papers in each section with the same number throughout the examinations, and was known only by that number to the examiners. The paper containing the names and numbers was duly sealed and was not opened until all examination papers had been marked and the averages of each number determined.

Examinations were held in the following subjects:

1. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
2. Obstetrics and Gynecology.
3. Practice of Medicine, including diseases of the skin, nose and throat.
4. Surgery, including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs.
5. Anatomy.
6. Physiology.
7. Chemistry.
8. Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.
9. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

Two hours were given to each section, in which ten questions were submitted. A general average of 75 per cent., or 675 out of a possible 900 points, was required to obtain the State license.

Immediately following the examinations, each examiner began marking the papers in his section. Two weeks later the markings given each number by the respective examiners were adjudicated by the Board, at which meeting the paper containing the number and name of each candidate was opened, the marking of

each ascertained, and the candidates duly notified of their standing. The examination fee was returned to those who failed to pass the examination.

The vote of each examiner, "Yes" or "No," was written with his signature upon the back of the examination papers of each candidate, and the application form, with academic certificate, examination questions and answers, and averages attained, has been filed permanently in the State Library for public reference.

The examination questions were both scientific and practical, equal in grade and kind to the questions submitted by the Medical Examining Boards of adjoining States, and of sufficient severity to test the candidate's fitness to practice medicine; but not severe enough to prevent candidates possessing a proper elementary and professional education from entering into the ranks of the profession.

The Board found that the training in the various medical schools was not uniform, and that a wide variation existed in the attainments of the applicants for a State license, which accounts for the large percentage of rejections.

The examination papers and averages of all candidates are accessible for inspection in the State Library, and a review of the papers of those who failed to pass the examination will show, in most instances, a remarkable want of elementary education and an astonishing ignorance of medical science. as well as a notable inability to either comprehend or express a proper definition of the questions submitted at the examinations. It is apparent that the entrance examination, agreed upon by the various medical schools, is not rigorously enforced.

The rules governing the examinations will be found in Appendix F, and the questions submitted in Appendix G.

ENDORSEMENT OF MEDICAL LICENSES ISSUED BY OTHER STATES.

The advanced step taken by this Board in the matter of endorsement of medical licenses issued by other States, in lieu of an examination, has met with the approval of the profession, the support of leading medical journals and reciprocity of endorse-

ment by Medical Examining and Licensing Boards in a number of other States.

When an applicant for the endorsement of a license issued by another State can meet, in all respects, the academic requirements of our law; show the required period of medical study prior to graduation from a legally incorporated medical college; present certified evidence of having passed a State examination in substantially the same branches and under essentially the same conditions as the law and the regulations of this Board require, the best interests of the profession are served by the endorsement of such an applicant.

Licentiates of the State Examining Boards of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland have been endorsed, but only such as complied with the full provisions of the law.

A uniform standard of examination for each State, established by National legislation, has been suggested. This cannot be accomplished because the required surrender of State sovereignty forbids it, while the different opportunities for educational, professional and social development, arising from the difference in population of the States, would not support it. The long interval between examinations, and the demand of licentiates of adjoining States, in which the examinations and requirements are substantially the same as those of this State, has induced this Board to adopt a system of reciprocity under the *four conditions* set forth in Appendix E. The individual merit of each applicant and the grade and kind of his examination form the basis of endorsement. Failure of applicants to attain the minimum standard of this State has compelled the Board to refuse endorsement to a large number of applicants from adjoining States. The names of the applicants endorsed will be found in Appendix B.

MIDWIFERY LICENTIATES.

The law governing the examination, licensing and registration of midwives was enacted in 1892. It has placed the practice of midwifery on a better basis than heretofore existed, and has aided the health authorities in the collection of vital statistics. A similar law is in effect in a number of States. The examina-

tions were held at Trenton on the third Tuesday in June and September.

All midwifery licenses are issued conditionally and the names of the licentiates, with the subjects of examination and conditions, will be found in Appendix D.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR.

This Board has faithfully and successfully carried out the provisions of the medical law and submits with pleasure its record for the year. The requirements for admission to the examinations of the State or for the endorsement of a license issued by another State have been exacted from all applicants; while the examinations of the Board and its business affairs have been conducted with faithfulness to its obligations, with impartiality to all applicants for a State license and with harmony among its members.

The Board is keenly alive to its responsibilities to the State and to the medical profession and has devoted its best energies to the protection of the public and the uplifting of the profession. If, in these particulars, the progress of the next ten years equals that of the last ten, the advance in public hygiene will afford great benefit to the State, while that in medical science will give still greater protection to life. It is, therefore, of great importance to this State, in order to maintain progress, to discriminate through examination between the 5,000 annual graduates of the 156 medical colleges of other States.

During the year, the Board has examined 87 applicants for medical license, 63 of whom were licensed and 24 were rejected, making the percentage of rejections 27.58; 23 applicants for midwifery license were examined, 16 of whom were licensed and 7 rejected, making the percentage of rejections 30. Two applicants for medical license were refused admission to the examination on account of conviction of crimes involving moral turpitude, and several applicants, both medical and midwifery, were denied admission to the examination because unable to meet the requirements of the law.

The license of midwife Henrietta Vogel, of Newark, was revoked for cause.

The names of the licentiates examined and endorsed during the year will be found in Appendix B; the names of the thirty-five medical colleges represented, located in twelve States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Italy and Austria, will be found in Appendix C, and the examination number of each candidate, with name of college attended and averages attained at the examination, will be found in Appendix A.

Under the law, the duties of this Board are confined to examining, grading and licensing or rejecting applicants for State medical license, the revoking of license for cause, the filing of all papers relating to its operations in the State Library, the keeping of an official record of its proceedings and of an official register of applicants for license, and the presentation of an annual report to the Governor.

When infractions of the law have been duly reported from any county, the Board has placed the matter in the hands of the respective Prosecutors of the Pleas. The promptness with which Prosecutors have considered each case is a source of gratification. To ensure enforcement of the law, a Prosecutor should have the co-operation of the medical society of the county, which possesses the best opportunity for becoming cognizant of the specific acts of legal infraction that form the basis for intelligent legal action.

During the year, Drs. Wm. Perry Watson and Armin Uebelacker were re-appointed members of the Board; Dr. William H. Shipps was appointed to succeed Dr. William L. Newell whose term of service had expired, and Dr. Edward Hill Baldwin was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Dr. John E. Wilson, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. B. GODFREY, M. D.

Camden, N. J., December 31, 1901.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

"A total average of seventy-five per cent., *i. e.*, 675 points, shall be necessary to license a candidate (he or she having otherwise complied with the law), providing that in no section shall the average percentage be less than 50 per cent., in which case, however, should the total average percentage in all other sections be above seventy-five per cent., the candidate may be granted a second examination immediately upon that section. A candidate having less than fifty per cent. in more than one section shall be rejected."

Examination Number.	Institutions Represented by the Applicants Examined for Medical License by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, for the Year 1901, with the Examination Number, Averages and Total Average Percentage of Each Applicant.	I. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	II. Obstetrics and Gynecology.	III. Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat).	IV. Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs).	V. Anatomy.	VI. Physiology.	VII. Chemistry.	VIII Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.	IX. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.	Total Average—Percentage.
1	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	93	88	91	88	80.5	79.5	86	75	80	84.5
2	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	95	87	75	72	82 5	79	81	79	79	81
3	University College of Medicine, Virginia, '01,	98	92	79	93	83	92 3	80	78	90	87 2
4	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '01,	96	82	75	76	82.5	86	86	70	78	81.2
5	University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Pennsylvania, '01, ..	100	97	90	94	89	94 8	90	75	93	91.4
*6	New York University Medical College, New York, '91,	93	82	50	57	77.5	76	50	50	76	67.9
*7	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '99,	90	62	50	54	75.5	67.5	65	65	70	66.5
8	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, Missouri, '99,	95	85	75	90	85	95 3	75	82	78	84 4
9	Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '00,	88	83	75	82	75	72 5	60	66	75	75 7
10	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '01,	94	84	85	90	82.5	97.6	80	88	80	86.7
11	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Pennsylvania, '01,	92	85	76	83	81.5	82	82	81	75	81 9
12	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '01,	97	92	77	85	79	99	81	88	79	86.3
*13	Maryland Medical College, Maryland, '00,	85	90	50	81	75 5	50	50	75	77	70 3
*14	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	96	90	50	60	76.5	76 5	69	60	60	70 8
15	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	88	95	81	82	84	98.5	83	69	78	84.2
*16	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	90	78	50	75	79	70 1	57	75	78	72.4
17	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	86	89	79	83	81	93	70	87	84	83 5
*18	University of the South, Tennessee, '01,	89	75	50	68	80	59 5	50	75	72	68.7
19	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '01,	98	94	80	92	91	95	94	88	90	91.3

APPENDIX A—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED BY THE APPLICANTS EXAMINED FOR MEDICAL LICENSE BY THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF NEW JERSEY, FOR THE YEAR 1901, WITH THE EXAMINATION NUMBER, AVERAGES AND TOTAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EACH APPLICANT.

Examination Number.		I	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII	IX	
		Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Obstetrics and Gynecology.	Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat).	Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs).	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.	Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.	Total Average—Percentage.
20	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, '91,	98	96	77	95	85.5	99	87	84	93	90.5
*21	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	89	70	42	51	76.5	70	50	75	76	66 6
22	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	94	89	77	94	84.5	99 3	75	85	78	86 2
23	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	95	86	82	91	84	84 8	70	85	86	84.8
24	Long Island College Hospital, New York, '91,	94	99	85	84	82	95	86	83	88	88.4
*25	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	85	81	43	54	78 5	65	56	56	67	65
26	Trinity Medical College, Canada, '00,	90	83	50	82	80	85.5	80	77	78	78.3
27	University of Naples, Italy, '97,	93	84	50	75	78	77.5	82	76	75	76.7
*28	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	89	73	50	66	76	77.5	60	61	65	68 6
29	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	96	91	75	79	84	91 3	75	81	80	83 5
*30	Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '80,	96	84	36	50	52	78 5	60	61	75	65.8
31	Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '00,	88	88	55	76	76	78 5	77	69	77	76
*32	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	96	85	59	74	75	81.5	50	50	76	71.8
33	Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '01,	89	93	85	78	79 5	96 3	76	70	78	82 7
34	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	94	93	75	85	80	89 5	92	75	85	85 3
*35	Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '99,	91	72	25	64	74	26 5	55	55	67	64.3
*36	University of the South, Tennessee, '01,	92	71	30	56	77.5	70 5	56	65	80	65.2
37	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Pennsylvania, '01,	75	83	64	78	79 5	70.5	65	80	80	75
38	Columbia University, Medical Department, New York, '01,	89	82	75	70	82	88.5	52	66	80	76
39	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	84	95	56	75	81	72.5	67	65	85	75 7
40	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '01,	88	94	75	76	81.5	93.8	89	79	88	84.9
41	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	97	93	71	83	82.5	83	86	83	87	85
42	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, '01,	96	91	95	83	84	87 5	85	80	80	86 8
43	University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Pennsylvania, '01,	87	92	65	59	78.5	88	50	79	79	75.2
‖*44	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '99,	88	62	36	61	72.6	56	40	42	70	58 6
°45	Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, '97,	98	. . .	80	. . .	. . .	. . .	83	. . .	90	. . .
‡*46	Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '00,	86	67	43	65	73.5	74	60	60	70	66.5

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED BY THE APPLICANTS EXAMINED FOR MEDICAL LICENSE BY THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF NEW JERSEY, FOR THE YEAR 1901, WITH THE EXAMINATION NUMBER, AVERAGES AND TOTAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EACH APPLICANT.

Examination Number.		I. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	II. Obstetrics and Gynecology.	III Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat).	IV Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs).	V. Anatomy.	VI. Physiology.	VII. Chemistry.	VIII Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.	IX. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.	Total Average—Percentage.
47	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Illinois, '87,	93	70	85	90	77	87.5	97	75	78	83.6
‡48	Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '98,	87	67	82	68	84	64	65	78	80	75
49	University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Pennsylvania, '01,	88	84	75	85	85	84	75	85	88	83 2
50	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	90	83	85	68	84	85.6	50	81	79	78.4
51	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	96	94	65	73.5	85 5	86 5	87	66	84	81 9
52	New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York, '01,	88	92	55	74	83	75	64	75	73	75.4
†53	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	87	61	80	57	85	68	82	75	80	75
†54	Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, '97,	96	98	85	93	95	86 5	80	56	90	86.6
†55	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	95	72	81	80	86 5	81	75	75	75	80
56	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '99,	96	87	92	83	95	88	78	75	88	86.8
57	University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Pennsylvania, '00,	97	9'	93	96	99	95	90	78	92	92.4
†58	New York University Medical College, New York, '91,	98	78	65	75	89	65	76	75	85	78.4
59	Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '98,	92	79	66	73	85.5	66.5	76	51	86	75
‡*60	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, '79,	53	27	50	30	75	47	78	44	65	52.6
*61	Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '01,	74	75	75	60	81	50	76	75	76	71.3
62	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Pennsylvania, '01,	70	74	80	78	87.5	81	75	75	75	77 2
63	Rush Medical College, Illinois, '01,	94	92	94	78	94	91	77	75	90	87 2
64	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	91	77	65	73	87.5	86	8'	77	80	79 6
†65	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '01,	87	51	75	65	87	70	80	75	85	75
†66	University of the South, Tennessee, '01,	98	91	75	78	83	72	76	75	76	80 4
†67	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	93	78	83	72	82	71	82	75	77	79.2
†*68	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	89	42	55	66	77	40	78	45	70	62 4
†69	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '01,	66	51	82	75	87	70	84	75	85	75
70	University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Pennsylvania, '01,	92	81	95	84	90 5	80	80	79	93	86
†71	Maryland Medical College, Maryland, '00,	86	72	75	68	82	60	80	75	77	75
°72	University of the South, Tennessee, '01,	83	69	75	. . . .	69	. . . .	. . . .	75	. . . .	. . .
73	Boston University School of Medicine, Massachusetts, '00,	87	76	75	73	80	75	80	75	70	76 7

APPENDIX A—Continued.

Examination Number.	Institutions Represented by the Applicants Examined for Medical License by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, for the Year 1901, with the Examination Number, Averages and Total Average Percentage of Each Applicant.	I. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	II. Obstetrics and Gynecology.	III. Practice of Medicine (including diseases of the skin, nose and throat).	IV. Surgery (including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs).	V. Anatomy.	VI. Physiology.	VII Chemistry.	VIII. Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.	IX. Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.	Total Average—Percentage.
74	Howard University, Medical Department, District of Columbia, '98, ...	96	87	85	80	91 5	89	82	88	80	86.5
75	Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '01, ...	84	51	79	69	88	64	85	75	85	75
‖*77	Baltimore University School of Medicine, Maryland, '00, ...	92	76	65	57	83.5	67	80	75	80	75
†*78	University of the South, Tennessee, '01, ...	67	32	62	56	78 5	41	77	51	70	59 3
†*79	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Pennsylvania, '99, ...	90	46	50	66	75	70	78	75	68	68 6
80	New York University Medical College, New York, '93, ...	70	67	70	63	68 5	32	75	59	60	62.7
81	University of Tennessee, Medical Department, Tennessee, '00, ...	93	72	95	74	86	68	76	75	88	80 7
82	Baltimore Medical College, Maryland, '98, ...	97	84	90	82	89	84	82	85	85	86 4
83	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '01, ...	84	78	75	70	79	55	80	77	77	75
84	Howard University, Medical Department, District of Columbia, '01, ...	81	86	90	75	83.5	70	88	50	88	79
85	Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts, '00, ...	94	89	92	77	86	78	78	87	79	84.4
†*86	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pennsylvania, '99, ...	94	76	80	73.5	79 5	53	85	75	82	77.5
87	Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, '00, ...	76	61	70	65	77	50	86	75	78	70.8
		84	84	80	78	83	75	78	82	82	80.6

No. 57 attained the highest average during the year and was placed on the honor roll.

*Rejected.
†Second examination in all branches.
‡Third examination in all branches.
‖Fourth examination in all branches.
§Fifth examination in all branches.
°Failed to complete examination.

APPENDIX B.

Licentiates of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, for the year 1901.

Name.	*Residence.*	*Medical College.*[1]	*Date of Graduation.*
Ackley, David Bartine,	Trenton,	B	'01
[2]Adams, George M.,	Wildwood,	M 1	'90
[3]Adams, Samuel,	Jersey City,	N	'01
[4]Allen, Enos Bowne,	Trenton Junction,	C	'99
[4]Allen, Henry Croskey,	Mt. Holly,	H	'99
Anderson, John Cameron,	Long Branch,	L 1	'97
Anderson, William Edgar,	Englishtown,	B	'98
[4]Appleman, Leighton Francis,	Trenton,	J	'97
Axford, W. Homer,	Naughright,	U 3	'01
[4]Ball, Arthur William,	Columbus,	H	'97
[2]Ball, Charles Henry,	Hoboken,	B 1	'01
[3]Barker, Caleb, Jr.,	East Orange,	N	'01
Barrett, Wesley Johnson,	Camden,	H	'01
[3]Bartholomew, Henry Smith, *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.)	New York City,	N 2	'97
Beek, John Alonzo,	Philadelphia,	J	'01
[3]Bergin, Joseph Vincent,	Paterson,	N 2	'98
[4]Bewley, Lylburn Hall,	Atlantic City,	H	'01
Blackwood, James Wright,	Haddonfield,	H	'01
Bossard, Harry Bardwell,	Martins' Creek, Pa	J	'01
Bradford, Edward Burton, *P. D.*, (Phil. Col. Phar.)	Newport,	J	'01
Brückner, Charles Henry,	Newark,	C 1	'01
[3]Buldo, Lorenzo Mario,	Trenton,	U 2	'98
[4]Campbell, William King.	Seabright,	U 3	'00
[3]Carlough, Edna Cowan, *A. B.*, (N. Y. Normal Col.)	Paterson,	N 1	'01
[3]Conaway, Walt Ponder, *A. B.*, (Delaware College.)	Atlantic City,	T	'99
[3]Condon, John Francis,	Newark,	L	'01
[3]Cooley, Herbert Sutherland,	Perth Amboy,	C 3	'97

1 Abbreviations of medical colleges explained in Appendix C.
2 Endorsement of Delaware certificate of license.
3 Endorsement of New York certificate of license.
4 Endorsement of Pennsylvania certificate of license.

Name.	Residence.	Medical College.[1]	Date of Graduation.
Corrigan, George Francis,	Newark,	M	'99
Crane, Josiah Wellington,	Newark,	U 5	'01
Crawford, David Hutchison,	Newark,	J	'01
Carman, Fletcher Freeman, *Ph. G.*, (Brooklyn Col. Phar.)	Montclair,	B	'01
D'Amico, Antonino.	Newark,	U 2	'97
Dodd, Edward Louis, *A. B.*, (Princeton.)	Paterson,	C 3	'00
Dodson, Louis Walter,	Jersey City,	B 2	'91
Drummond, Edward Augustine,	Newark,	H 1	'00
[3]Emerson, Linn,	Orange,	J	'97
[4]Frace, Peter Wilson, *M. S.*, (Lafayette.)	Easton, Pa.,	U 3	'94
Frank, Myrtile,	Egg Harbor City,	U 6	'00
[4]Gabriel, Charles John,	Newark,	C 3	'01
[4]Garrison, Richard, *B. S.*, (Ohio State Univ.)	Linwood,	B 1	'01
Gerould, Theodore Fleming,	Wildwood,	J	'01
Grady, Eliza,	Atlantic City,	N 1	'01
[3]Greeff, John G. W.,	Atlantic City,	C 3	'95
[4]Guion, Edward,	Atlantic City,	M 3	'99
[4]Harris, Raymond J., *A. M.*, (Phila. Cent. High Sch.)	Camden,	H	'94
[4]Heintzelman, Bert Suter,	Bayonne,	W	'97
[3]Hetrick, Charles LeRoy,	Asbury Park,	H	'00
Hicks, William Henry, *A. B.*, (Lauderdale Ins.)	Newark,	N 2	'93
Hilliard, Joshua,	Manahawkin,	C 1	'01
Holcombe, Charles Haight,	Trenton,	J	'01
[3]Holmes, George Jenkinson,	Newark,	C 3	'00
[4]Hood, Joseph Robinson,	Atlantic City,	H	'98
Howard, John Edgar, *Ph. G.*, (Phil. Col. Phar.)	Haddonfield,	J	'01
[4]Howe, Effie Ezzette,	Orange,	B 3	'00
Ingham, Samuel D.,	Trenton,	M 3	'99
[4]James Uriah Agrippa,	Mendham,	U 3	'99
[3]Jedel, Meyer,	Newark,	C 3	'00
[4]Johnston, John,	Asbury Park,	U 3	'98

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Name.	Residence.	Medical College.[1]	Date of Graduation.
Johnson, George Lewis, *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.)	Morristown,	B	'01
Kent, Morton Marcellus,	Trenton,	M 3	'01
[3]Lamson, William Judson, *A. B.*, (Yale.)	Summit,	C 3	'96
[3]Le Boutillier, Theodore,	Philadelphia,	U 3	'98
[3]Lewis, Harry Parker,	Hudson Heights,	B 2	'98
Loughnan, Andrew John, *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.)	Elizabeth,	C 1	'01
[3]Lowe, William,	Bayonne,	N 2	'98
[4]Ludy, Robert Borneman, *B. E.*, (Pa. State Normal.)	Atlantic City,	M 3	'98
Lummis, Clarence Percy,	Cedarville,	U 3	'01
Maclean, E. Helen,	Jersey City,	B 3	'00
[4]Marcus, Herman David, *D. D. S.*, (Phila. Dent. Col.)	Atlantic City,	M 3	'91
[4]Marshall, Joseph Chandler,	Atlantic City,	U 3	'99
[3]Mattoli, Agostino,	Hoboken,	U 4	'98
[3]McCloughan, Harvey Joseph,	Newton,	U 3	'98
McDede, Frank Ford,	Paterson,	C 1	'01
[3]McLaury, Daniel Henry,	Coleville,	D	'98
Mendelsohn, Lewis,	Jersey City,	B	'01
[4]Mershon, Lewis Smith,	Ocean City,	U 5	'95
Mulder, Derk,	Passaic,	C 2	'87
Nalitsky, David Isaac,	Bayonne,	B	'01
[3]Newbury, Denwood N. L.,	Elizabeth,	C 3	'96
Noble, Willis Clark,	Montclair,	N 2	'91
Norris, Clarence Augustus,	Manasquan,	H	'01
[3]Ovens, Ritchie C.,	Jersey City,	N	'01
[3]Pannaci, Charles Emonual,	Seabright,	C 3	'00
[2]Parker, E. Ely,	Freehold,	B 1	'00
Paul, William Fletcher,	Vineland,	M 1	'00
[2]Phelps, Flora May,	Asbury Park,	U 1	'01
[3]Pinto, John Lo,	Hackensack,	U 2	'96
[3]Pittis, Harold,	Plainfield,	M 2	'01
[3]Plath, John Henry,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	T	'99
[3]Post, Walter,	Bloomfield,	N	'99
Preston, Perry Brower,	Newark,	C 3	'01
[3]Price, Nathaniel Gordon,	Newark,	B 2	'97

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Name.	Residence.	Medical College.[1]	Date of Graduation.
[4]Pursel, William Dana, *D. D. S.*, (U. of P.)	Phillipsburg,	U 3	'01
[4]Reader, Addison, B. G.,	Camden,	B	'98
Richards, Josiah William, *U. S. A.*,	Salem,	B 1	'98
Ridpath, Paul Cole,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	J	'00
[4]Righter, Harvey Mitchell,	National Park,	J	'96
Ritter, John Joseph,	Paterson,	B	'01
[3]Rosenthal, Adolph,	Perth Amboy,	U 7	'70
Rudolph, John Julius,	Hoboken,	B 1	'98
Sauer, Ferdinand N., Jr., *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.)	Jersey City,	C 1	'01
[3]Scheppach, Harry Augusto, *Ph. G.*, (N. J. Col. Phar.)	Newark,	B 2	'98
Schilstra, Alexander John,	Passaic,	T 1	'00
Schmidt, Julius W. A.,	Hoboken,	U	'01
[4]Sherrer, Fred. Abraham,	Harmony,	M 3	'98
[3]Slocum, Harry Britton,	Long Branch,	C 3	'01
[3]Smith, Harry V. A.,	Jersey City,	C 3	'00
[4]Smith, John Fogg,	Salem,	U 3	'99
Smithline, Jacob,	Bayonne,	B 1	'00
[3]Spiegel, Leo,	Jersey City,	C 3	'01
Steiner, Edwin,	Newark,	J	'01
Stokes, Charles Henry,	Plainfield,	H 2	'01
[5]Stout, Henry V. S.,	Newark,	H	'93
[3]Strensch, F. A. Richard, *B. S.*, (Univ. of Halle.)	Chatham,	B	'98
Sulouff, Samuel Henry, *Ph. G.*, (Phil. Col. Phar.)	Jersey City,	U 3	'00
[4]Taggart, Thomas Dartnell,	Atlantic City,	J	'96
[3]Thompson, Arthur Francis,	East Orange,	N	'98
[3]Tucker, Theodora Garthwaite,	Newark,	N 1	'00
[3]Uptegrove, Edward Pierson,	Hamburg,	U 3	'99
Vanderbeek, Andrew Bogert,	Paterson,	C 1	'01
Voelbel, Benjamin Henry, *Ph. G.*, (Brooklyn Col. Phar.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	B	'01
Vreeland, Clarence LeFevre,	Jersey City,	C 3	'00
Wainwright, Frederick Peterson,	Cedarville,	M 3	'01
[3]Wallace, Charlton, *A. B.*, (Kentucky Univ.)	Seabright,	C 3	'98

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Name.	*Residence.*	*Medical College.*[1]	*Date of Graduation.*
Ward, George Gray, Jr.,	New York City,	L	'91
[3]Ward, Gertrude Potter,	Bloomfield,	C 4	'00
Waters, Charles Huff,	Trenton,	U 3	'01
[4]Webster, Daniel King,	Seaville,	U 3	'01
[3]Westervelt, Marvin Zabriskie,	Newark,	N	'01
[4]Wertheimer, Herbert Gatz,	Allegheny, Pa.,	U 3	'01
Wetton, Charles,	Camden,	J	'01
White, Milton Noble,	Camden,	H 2	'98
[3]Whitenack, Miller Royal, *B. S.*, (Rutgers.)	Newark,	C 3	'00
Williams, Louis Carswell,	Lambertville,	J	'01
[3]Willoughby, Maxwell Kemper,	Roselle,	B	'01
Wood, Frank Montgomery, *A. B.*, (Princeton.)	Camden,	R	'01
[4]Woodruff, Robert Hamilton,	Newark,	H	'99
Woolbert, Roy,	Atlantic City,	U 3	'01
[5]Wrensch, Alexander Eugene, *Ph. G.*, (N. Y. Col. Phar.)	Montclair,	M 1	'01

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APPENDIX C.

Medical Institutions Represented by Candidates Examined and Endorsed by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey during 1901, with the Abbreviations used in Appendix B.

B—Baltimore Medical College, ... Baltimore, Md.
B 1—Baltimore University School of Medicine, ... Baltimore, Md.
B 2—Bellevue Hospital Medical College, ... New York City, N. Y.
B 3—Boston University School of Medicine, ... Boston, Mass.
C—Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, ... Cleveland, O.
C 1—College of Physicians and Surgeons, ... Baltimore, Md.
C 2—College of Physicians and Surgeons, ... Chicago, Ill.
C 3—Columbia University, Medical Department, ... New York City, N. Y.
C 4—Cornell University Medical College, ... New York City, N. Y.
D—Dartmouth Medical College, ... Hanover, N. H.
H—Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
H 1—Harvard University School of Medicine, ... Boston, Mass.
H 2—Howard University, Medical Department, ... Washington, D. C.
J—Jefferson Medical College, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
L—Long Island College Hospital, ... Brooklyn, N. Y.
L 1—Louisville Medical College, ... Louisville, Ky.
M—Marion-Sims College of Medicine, ... St. Louis, Mo.
M 1—Maryland Medical College, ... Baltimore, Md.
M 2—McGill University, Medical Faculty, ... Montreal, Can.
M 3—Medico-Chirurgical College, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
N—New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, ... New York City, N. Y.
N 1—New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, ... New York City, N. Y.
N 2—New York University Medical College, ... New York City, N. Y.
R—Rush Medical College, ... Chicago, Ill.
T—The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, ... New York City, N. Y.
T 1—Trinity University Medical College, ... Toronto, Can.
U—University College of Medicine, ... Richmond, Va.
U 1—University of Michigan, Department of Medicine, . Ann Arbor, Mich.
U 2—University of Naples, ... Naples, Italy.
U 3—University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, . Philadelphia, Pa.
U 4—University of Rome, ... Rome, Italy.
U 5—University of the South, ... Sewanee, Tenn.
U 6—University of Tennessee, Medical Department, ... Nashville, Tenn.
U 7—University of Vienna, ... Vienna, Austria.
W—Western Pennsylvania Medical College, ... Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPENDIX D.

I. Midwives Licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey for the year 1901.

Name.	*Residence.*	*School of Midwifery.*
Amabel, Catarina,	Jersey City,	Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City.
Gerndt, Carolina,	Elizabeth,	Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City.
Golincka, Josepha,	Newark,	Imperial School of Midwifery, Cracaü, Austria.
Helsinger, Rosa,	Bayonne,	University of Cracaü, Austria.
Herka, Mary,	New Brunswick,	Hungarian Government License, Ungvar, Hungary.
Hornlein, Carrie,	Newark,	Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City.
Horowitz, Kate,	Bayonne,	Columbia School of Midwifery, New York City.
Kent, Anna S.,	Newark,	Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City.
Kolar, Anna,	Jersey City,	University of Vienna, Austria.
Koppal, Josephine,	Newark,	University of Science, Budapest, Hungary.
Kursniersky, Rosie,	Hoboken,	Institute of Midwifery, Warsaw, Russia.
Luepke, Antonia,	Paterson,	Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City.
Penning, Neelke Hinrichs,	Hoboken,	German Government License, Osnabrück, Germany.
Schneider, Rosa,	Newark,	Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City.
Spitzer, Louise,	Paterson,	Columbia School of Midwifery, New York City.
Wallington, Susie M.,	Jersey City,	Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, New York City.

II. Requirements for Examination and License to Practice Midwifery.

1. All midwives beginning the practice of midwifery in this State must appear before the State Board of Medical Examiners and submit to such examinations in midwifery as the Board may require. Permission to practice midwifery, pending the application for examination, cannot be granted.

2. Midwives must have studied midwifery for at least six months, and must be graduates of a legally incorporated school of midwifery before they can be admitted to the examinations.

3. Application for examination must be made upon a blank form obtained from the Secretary of the Board, which form must be filled out according to instructions in reference to name, age, nativity, residence, period of study and of practice in midwifery; must be endorsed by a registered physician in this State; bear the seal of the institution from which the applicant was graduated, and be returned to the Secretary for approval and filing, with the regular fee of five dollars, at least six days before the examination.

Graduates of foreign schools must present, with the application blank, a certified translation of their diploma, made by and under the seal of the Consul of the country in which it was issued.

Application for blanks for the June examination should be made in May, and for the September examination in August.

4. Examinations in midwifery are held in the Capitol Building, Trenton, New Jersey, on the third Tuesday of June and September, at 11 o'clock A. M., and are conducted orally in English and German in the following subjects:

(1) Anatomy of the female pelvis and pelvic organs.
(2) Menstruation.
(3) Pregnancy.
(4) Mechanism of a normal labor.
(5) Management of a normal labor.
(6) Sepsis and antisepsis, in relation to labor.
(7) Hygiene of the mother and infant.
(8) Special care of the lying-in room.
(9) Abnormal conditions requiring the attendance of a physician.

5. After passing the examination, midwives are granted a certificate of license in midwifery, with a certified copy, under the seal of this Board. The certified copy must be filed with the Clerk of the county in which the licentiate intends to practice. Certificates of license are granted conditionally, and the neglect, violation or failure to comply with the conditions, substantiated by proper evidence, will be sufficient cause for trial for revocation of a license. A printed copy of the conditions under which a midwifery license is granted is forwarded to each licentiate with the certificate of license.

III. Conditions Under Which Midwifery Licenses are Granted.

"*First Condition:* That you shall file this license, or a true copy thereof, in the office of the clerk of the county wherein you reside.

"*Second Condition:* That you shall report to the proper health officers every case of child-birth attended by you within thirty days thereafter.

"*Third Condition:* That you shall, previous to and immediately after every examination or contact with a case of pregnancy, thoroughly wash and cleanse the hands, particularly the finger-nails, with soap and hot water, and that you shall always keep both the mother and infant perfectly clean and free from all contaminating discharges, and that you shall always be temperate and sober while attending women in child-birth.

"*Fourth Condition:* That you shall secure the attendance of a reputable physician at once in every case where any one of the following conditions exists in the lying-in woman, viz.: Premature birth or miscarriage. 2. Convulsions. 3. Placenta prævia, or hemorrhage before delivery. 4. Prolapse of the cord. 5. Presentation of either the breech, face, hand, shoulder, foot or knee, or the 'crossed' or transverse presentation. 6. Post-partnum hemorrhage or hemorrhage after delivery. 7. Retained placenta ('afterbirth') or any portion thereof. 8. Fever, inflammation or soreness of the nipples or breasts, 'milk' leg, or any other abnormal condition.

"*Fifth Condition:* That you shall secure the attendance of a reputable physician at once whenever the new-born infant is asphyxiated, blue or does not breathe, or has convulsions, deformity or malformation, retention of urine or feces, bleeding, redness or inflammation of the navel, or any swelling, redness or inflammation of, or discharge from the eyelids or eyes, or any other abnormal condition.

"*Sixth Condition:* That you shall always secure the immediate services of a reputable physician whenever any abnormal, irregular or unhealthy signs or symptoms appear in either the mother or infant.

"*Seventh Condition:* That you shall not prescribe, advise or give any drug or medicine or other agency, excepting some preparation of ergot, which, however, must never be given before the birth of the head of the infant, or a cathartic on the second or third day after delivery to a lying-in woman or to the infant, or to any other person or persons, under penalty of not only losing this license, but also of prosecution under the midwifery law of 1892, as well as under the medical law of 1894."

IV. Penalty for Unlawful Practice.

Any person practicing midwifery in this State without first complying with the provisions of the Act approved March 28th, 1892, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

APPENDIX E.

Synopsis of the Requirements for License to Practice Medicine and Surgery and of the Penalty Imposed for Unlawful Practice in the State of New Jersey.

All persons beginning the practice of medicine in any of its branches in this State, must apply to the State Board of Medical Examiners for a license, either through examination or the endorsement of another State license.

1. NAME, ADDRESS, PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH, showing that candidate is over twenty-one years of age.

2. CHARACTER: Certificates of moral character from not less than two physicians in good standing, one of whom must be a resident of New Jersey.

3. ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS: Candidates must present a certificate of academic education in either one of the following forms, to attach to and file permanently with the application for examination or endorsement: (*a*) A certificate of graduation in arts, science, philosophy, dentistry, pharmacy or veterinary medicine, or from a high school or academy, bearing the seal of the institution attended, or a duly attested copy of diploma. (*b*) A certificate made upon a blank form provided by this Board for non-graduates, duly attested, showing that the academic education of the candidate is substantially the same as the course of instruction in the public high and manual training schools of this State, or what this Board may consider as meeting its requirements.

4. MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS: *Four years* of medical study, including at least *three courses* of medical lectures in different calendar years, in a legally incorporated medical college in good standing, *prior to* graduation in medicine. Candidates must have received a diploma conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine to be admitted to the examinations. In addition to the above requirements, graduates of foreign institutions must file, with their applications, a certified copy, with translation, of their academic and medical diplomas, made by and under the seal of their respective consuls-general, showing that the candidate possesses *the full right* to practice medicine in all its branches in the country in which the diploma was issued, to which candidate must make affidavit that he is the person named therein.

Exemption: Evidence of one year's services as a member of the resident medical staff of any legally incorporated charitable or municipal hospital or asylum, or of five or more years of reputable practice of medicine and surgery, may be accepted as equivalent to one year's study of medicine and surgery. A certificate of exemption, duly attested before a notary public, must be filed with the application when this exemption is made a condition of admission to the examination.

5. APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION: Candidates for examination should apply

to the Secretary of this Board for a blank form of application, which must be filled out in accordance with the printed instructions on the blank; bear the seal of the medical institution from which the applicant was graduated and be returned to the Secretary for approval and filing, with a certificate of academic education and a certified check, signed by or payable to the order of the candidate, or a postal money order, for $25.00, the regular examination fee, *at least ten days before the date of the examination.* After the examination, the application forms, with examination questions, papers, averages and academic certificates, will be filed permanently in the State Library at Trenton. Neither academic nor medical diplomas should be sent to the Secretary, unless requested. The fee will be returned to candidates failing to pass the examination. Second or subsequent examination includes all branches.

6. Subjects of Examination: All examinations shall be written in the English language, and shall be held in the following subjects, namely: (Sec. 1) materia medica and therapeutics, (Sec. 2) obstetrics and gynecology, (Sec. 3) practice of medicine, including diseases of the skin, nose and throat, (Sec. 4) surgery, including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs, (Sec. 5) anatomy, (Sec. 6) physiology, (Sec. 7) chemistry, (Sec. 8) histology, pathology and bacteriology, (Sec. 9) hygiene and medical jurisprudence.

Candidates intending to practice homœopathy or eclecticism will be examined in materia medica and therapeutics by the members of the Board of Examiners representing those schools. Two hours are given to each section, in which ten questions are submitted. A total average of at least 75 per cent., or 675 points out of a possible 900, must be attained to pass the examination.

7. Date and Place of Examination: *The regular examinations of the Board are held in the Capitol, at Trenton, on the third Tuesday and Wednesday in June and September.* Application for proper blank forms for the June examination should be made early in May, and for the September examination early in July.

8. Endorsement of Other State Licenses: The license issued upon examination by a State Board of Medical Examiners of another State may be endorsed by this Board, in lieu of an examination, under the *four following conditions:* (*a*) The candidate for endorsement must present with the application a duly attested certificate of academic education in conformity with the requirements of paragraph 3. (*b*) The candidate must have studied medicine at least four years, as provided in paragraph 4, including three courses of medical lectures in different calendar years in a legally incorporated medical college or colleges prior to receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. (*c*) The candidate must have passed a State examination of substantially the same kind and grade as that required by this Board, in conformity with paragraph 6, and must have received a State license. (*d*) The candidate must have obtained a total average marking of at least seventy-five per cent. prior to receiving a State license. Candidates must designate the State license to be endorsed, and the acceptance of an application for endorsement cannot be determined until the forms provided by this Board have been properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Application for the endorsement of a medical license issued by another State Examining Board must be made upon a blank form provided by this

Board and obtained of its Secretary, and must be filled out in conformity with the above conditions respecting age, nativity, residence and academic and medical education; bear the seal of the medical institution from which the candidate was graduated, with the certificate of the Dean or other executive officer; bear a verbatim copy of the applicant's State medical license over the seal of the State Examining Board issuing the same, together with the affidavit of the President and Secretary thereof, as to date of examination, number of license, subjects examined and total average attained, and must be returned to the Secretary of this Board for approval and filing, with the affidavit of the candidate and a certified check or postal money order for the regular fee of fifty dollars. If approved, the license of this Board will be issued within a few days, and the application form, with academic certificate, will be filed in the State Library at Trenton. The endorsement of a college diploma cannot be accepted in lieu of an examination.

9. Temporary License: A temporary license may be granted to a legally qualified physician of another State to take charge of the practice of a legally qualified physician of this State, temporarily, during the latter's absence from this State, upon written request from the physician residing in this State, made on the blank form of this Board and returned to the Secretary for filing with the regular fee of $2.00, when license will be issued. This license covers a period of not less than two weeks nor more than four months. A temporary license will not be granted under any other conditions.

10. Certified Copy: A certified copy of the license issued by this Board must be filed with the clerk of the county in which the candidate intends to practice. Candidates removing from one county to another must file a certified copy of their license with the clerk of the county to which they remove; duplicate certified copies may be obtained from the Secretary of this Board by forwarding the original license with the fee of $2.00.

Candidates, whether for examination or endorsement, must not begin the practice of medicine in this State until they have received a certificate of license from this Board and have duly filed a copy of the same.

11. Penalty for Unlawful Practice: Any person hereafter commencing the practice of medicine and surgery in any of its branches in this State without first having obtained and filed a license from this Board, either through examination or endorsement, as provided for in the Act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, approved May 22, 1894, or contrary to the provisions of the act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, and for each subsequent offense the punishment shall be double that of the preceding one; and it shall be the duty of the respective district attorneys of the counties of this State to prosecute violation of the provisions of this act.

Address communications to the Secretary, Camden, New Jersey.

APPENDIX F.

RULES FOR CONDUCTING MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

First. Help of every kind must be removed from the reach and sight of the candidate. Any candidate detected in trying to give or obtain aid shall be instantly dismissed from the room, and his or her paper for the entire work canceled.

Second. Questions must be given out and answers collected punctually at the time specified for that section. Under no circumstances will papers be accepted unless the examination be actually held at the appointed time. The time for each examination paper of ten questions shall not exceed two hours.

Third. If any candidate withdraw himself or herself, without permission, from the sight of the examiner, his or her examination shall be closed. This rule permits a candidate, temporarily ill, to withdraw from the room and return only by the consent of the examiner.

Fourth. No candidate shall, under any circumstances, enter the examination more than thirty minutes late, unless excused by the examiner, and no candidate shall leave the room within thirty minutes after the distribution of question papers.

Fifth. All examinations shall be in writing. Candidates must furnish their own penholders and pens. Paper, blotters and ink will be supplied by the Secretary.

Sixth. The examinations shall continue two days, the sessions of the first day being from nine o'clock to eleven, eleven to one, two to four, four to six and eight to ten, respectively; the sessions of the second day being from nine to eleven, eleven to one, two to four and four to six, respectively. The final meeting of the board for the adjudication of the examinations shall be held within two weeks thereafter.

Seventh. The examiner in each section shall not be engaged in any other business except supervising the examination while it is going on, and there shall be one or more associate examiners present with him during the entire session.

Eighth. A total average of seventy-five per cent. shall be necessary to license a candidate (he or she having otherwise complied with the law), providing that in no section shall the average percentage be less than fifty per cent., in which case, however, should the total average percentage be above seventy-five per cent., the candidate may be granted a second examination upon that section immediately after the adjudication of the averages. A candidate having less than fifty per cent. in more than one section shall be rejected.

Ninth. Each candidate shall sign the following pledge before commencing the examination, viz.:

"I hereby pledge my word of honor, without mental reservation or evasion in any manner, that during my examination before this Board, which I am now about to commence, I will neither give to a fellow-candidate nor receive from him, or from any other source whatever, any information relating to the subject under consideration; furthermore, I will write the number (given hereon opposite my name) upon all my examination papers as my official number."

APPENDIX G.

Questions Submitted at the Examinations of the State Board of Medical Examiners, held at Trenton, on the Third Tuesday and Wednesday in June and September, 1901.

JUNE EXAMINATION.

I.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. What is salicin? From what derived? Name some of the preparations. Give physiological action and doses.
2. What drugs will counteract poisonous doses of opium, strychnia, carbolic acid or aconite?
3. Describe mercurialism, ergotism and bromidism.
4. What is acetanilid? Give therapeutical uses, physiological action and dose.
5. What is the source and physiological action of strychnia?
6. Describe the physiological action of the sulphate, the oxide and the carbonate of zinc.
7. Differentiate the effect on the pupil of the eye between opium and belladonna when taken internally.
8. Name five remedies which will produce emesis and five that produce catharsis.
9. What is the dose of the sulphate of morphia when given by the mouth, by the rectum and hypodermatically?
10. Write a prescription containing chloral hydras and name the condition intended to be relieved.

Homœopathic.

1. Give guiding symptoms for prescribing, (1) aconite, (2) belladonna, (3) gelsemium, (4) veratrum album, fever symptoms only being considered.
2. In a case of tonsilitis, when should (*a*) belladonna, (*b*) mercurius dulcis, (*c*) mercurius bin-iodide, (*d*) phytolacca decandra, be prescribed?
3. What are the guiding symptoms in pneumonia for the use of, (*a*) phosphorus, (*b*) iodine, (*c*) antimonium-tartaricum?
4. Differentiate between (*a*) hyoscyamus nig, (*b*) stramonium, (*c*) belladonna, (*d*) aconite, in mental disturbance.
5. Give the symptoms in a case of gastro-enteritis which would lead you to prescribe, (*a*) podophyllum, (*b*) arsenicum album, (*c*) camphor, (*d*) veratrum album.
6. What remedy has in its pathogenesis "an intensely fœtid secretion discharged from the lungs and what other remedy the like from the ear"?
7. Describe character of rheumatic seizure which will be best relieved by, (*a*) rhus toxicodendron, (*b*) bryonia alba, (*c*) apis mellifica.

8. Give the synopsis of a case of dyspepsia which would be relieved by, (*a*) nux vomica, (*b*) arsenicum album, (*c*) mercurius solubilis, (*d*) lycopodium.
9. How would one decide between, (*a*) aloes soc, (*b*) mercurius corrosivus, (*c*) mercurium vivus, (*d*) podophyllum, in a case of dysentery?
10. In a dry cough, what would cause the selection of, (*a*) bryonia, (*b*) sticta pulmonuria, (*c*) rumex crispus, (*d*) phosphorus, (*e*) conium maculatum?

Eclectic.

1. Outline briefly treatment for typhoid fever.
2. Give names for three sedatives, three tonics and three alteratives used in Eclectic practice.
3. Give treatment for erysipelas.
4. Detail the therapeutic use of lobelia.
5. Give diagnosis and treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
6. Give properties and uses of gelsemium.
7. What are the uses of jaborandi?
8. What are the uses of vegetable acids, lemon juice and cream of tartar in small pox?
9. What is the treatment of dysentery by the use of ipecacuanha?
10. Define tetanus. Describe treatment.

II.—Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1. Mention seven signs of pregnancy.
2. Describe the management of labor in breech presentation.
3. Describe the method of catheterization in detail.
4. Mention the steps to be taken for the proper care of an infant during the first two hours of its life.
5. How should a physician prepare himself so as to insure asepsis during his attendance on a case of labor?
6. In what cases of uterine displacement is the use of a pessary indicated?
7. Name five causes of female sterility.
8. What diseases of the uterus are liable to be mistaken for carcinoma?
9. (*a*) What is pruritus vulvæ? (*b*) What are its causes?

III.—Practice of Medicine.

1. Where is bronchial breathing normally heard? What does it indicate when heard elsewhere?
2. What is the difference in length of time between inspiration and expiration and the significance of variations therefrom?
3. What are the four principal physical signs of emphysema?

4. Differentiate acute laryngitis and œdema of the glottis.
5. Give names and causes of murmurs heard at the apex of the heart; also of the ones heard at the base.
6. Describe the eruption in its different stages of, (*a*) measles, (*b*) chicken pox, and (*c*) small-pox.
7. Differentiate ataxia and aphasia and give the location of the lesion in each.
8. Name three causes for specific gravity of the urine under 1010; also when it is over 1030.
9. Name five steps to be followed in examining the contents of the stomach.
10. Name four diseases of the liver in which its surface is nodular.

IV.—Surgery.

1. What are the causes and symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction?
2. Give classification and treatment of burns.
3. Differentiate between chronic mastitis and carcinoma of the breast.
4. What are the more common accidents of anæsthesia and how would you meet them?
5. Give the treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest.
6. Mention the causes of stricture of the rectum.
7. Describe Colles' fracture.
8. State indications for trephining in fracture of the skull.
9. What are the causes of ulceration of the cornea?
10. What are the indications for amputation in compound fracture?

V.—Anatomy.

1. What are the movements of the spinal column?
2. Describe the temporo-maxillary articulation; state nerve and blood supply and actions of the joint.
3. Name and describe the nutrient vessels (arteries) of the lung.
4. Describe the axillary glands (lymphatics).
5. What is the structure of the spinal cord?
6. Describe the structure of the large intestine.
7. Give boundaries and contents of the popliteal space.
8. In fracture of the neck of the femur internal to the capsular ligament (*a*) what muscles cause eversion, (*b*) shortening of the limb?
9. What bursæ are related to the knee-joint?
10. If a man weighs 150 pounds, what would be the weight (*a*) of the skeleton, (*b*) the muscles, (*c*) viscera, fat, blood, etc.?

VI.—Physiology.

1. Describe the structure and function of the kidney.
2. Describe the circulation of the blood through the heart, specifying in their proper order the vessels, valves and cavities through which it passes.
3. What is hæmoglobin, what is its purpose and where is it found?
4. What anatomical division of the heart lies nearest to the chest wall and how great a proportion of the appreciable surface of the heart does it comprise?
5. What is the function of the stomach in the digestive process?
6. How is digestion effected in the intestines?
7. Is bacterial activity in the intestines necessary for the digestive process?
8. What is the function of the sympathetic nervous system?
9. What is meant by tidal and residual air and for what reasons is respiration a vital function?
10. In what part of the organism does fatal asphyxia first manifest itself?

VII.—Chemistry.

1. On what chemical hypothesis are lithium compounds administered to gouty patients?
2. State the difference between amorphous, polymorphous and isomorphous substances.
3. What is ozone, and how does it differ from common oxygen? Under what circumstances is ozone formed?
4. Explain the process of respiration from a chemical view point.
5. What is the difference between vegetable and animal life, from a chemical view point?
6. What elements enter into the animal system as necessary constituents?
7. Give the average composition of human urine and state by what conditions the composition is affected.
8. Enumerate the functions of a symbol.
9. Illustrate by formulæ the difference between ferrous and ferric salts.
10. State the best temporary antidote to poisoning by mercury.

VIII.—Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

1. What are the peculiarities of heart muscle?
2. Define metabolism.
3. Describe non-striated muscle. Name its principal localities.
4. What epithelial structures originate from the mesoderm?
5. What is inflammation? What five signs are to be recognized in all cases of inflammation? What four conditions must be satisfied for the occurrence of repair?

6. What are the modes of spread of pyogenetic micro-organisms? Describe each mode.
7. Define œdema formation. How are the varieties of œdema divided clinically? Describe renal œdema.
8. Describe (*a*) the bacillus of Pfeiffer, (*b*) the comma bacillus of Koch, (*c*) the tubercle bacillus.
9. In order to prove conclusively that a certain micro-organism is the cause of a certain specific disease, what fundamental conditions must be satisfied?
10. Differentiate between typhoid bacilli and bacterium coli-commune.

IX.—Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

HYGIENE:

1. (*a*) Does climate affect the progress of chronic interstitial nephritis? (*b*) If so, in what way?
2. What special advantages do sanitaria offer for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis over treatment at home?
3. State briefly (*a*) the theory of the transmission of malaria by mosquitoes; (*b*) what preventive measures have been suggested?
4. What measures should be taken by health officials to prevent a threatened epidemic of small-pox in a city?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE:

1. Define a wound in its medico-legal sense.
2. In litigation for damages for trauma of the spinal cord, one year after its alleged occurrence, (*a*) what tests would prove, from a medical standpoint, the cord to be in a healthful condition? (*b*) What symptoms would indicate organic changes in the cord or in its membranes?
3. Define (*a*) traumatic neurasthenia, (*b*) traumatic hysteria.
4. In the case of a woman of middle age, who claims damages for traumatic neurasthenia plus hysteria, what symptoms (*a*) would indicate simulation? What symptoms (*b*) would imply organic changes?
5. In the case of a subject found unconscious, what symptoms would determine whether unconsciousness was due to uræmic coma, opium poisoning, acute alcholism or hemorrhagic apoplexy?
6. In witnessing a will, what facts should satisfy the physician as to the mental competency of the testator?

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

I.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. Strychnia sulphate—adult dose, physiological action, symptoms and treatment of poisoning.
2. Acid hydrocyanic—derivation, preparation used in medicine, adult dose, symptoms and treatment of poisoning.

3. Define and illustrate by examples the following: hypnotics, narcotics, nervines, analgesics, antipyretics.
4. Name four coal tar products used in medicine, giving adult dose and indications for use.
5. What drugs would you suggest in hæmoptysis, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhœa, vomiting of pregnancy, night sweats? Dose of each.
6. Write an expectorant cough mixture containing four ingredients.
7. Name five official preparations of opium, giving adult dose of each.
8. Give an example, with dose, of the following: astringents, diuretics, carminatives, diaphoretics, emetics, expectorants, mydriatics.
9. Define antitoxine, serum-therapy, hydrotherapy, electro-therapeutics.
10. What drugs would you use hypodermatically to meet the following requirements: (*a*) To produce emesis, (*b*) to control hemorrhage, (*c*) to stimulate the heart's action?

Homœopathic.

1. Give indications for the use of helonias, phos. acid, lycopus and uranium nitrate in diabetes mellitus.
2. Mention three remedies useful in chronic interstitial nephritis and the symptoms which demand their use.
3. In treatment of asthma, differentiate between arsenicum, ipecacuanha, lobelia and sambucus.
4. In treatment of broncho-pneumonia name the symptoms which will lead you to prescribe 1st, stibium; 2d, phosphorus; 3d, sulphur.
5. (*a*) What remedies particularly influence suppuration? (*b*) Define the sphere of usefulness of two of them.
6. Prescribe a remedy for diarrhœa with frequent stools, colic, tenesmus and debility; stools watery, frothy, putrid, persistent odor; no appetite, constant thirst, often nausea and vomiting, aggravation at night and particularly early in the morning.
7. Name medicinal antidotes for poisoning by arsenic, opium, strychnia, merc. corr., belladonna.
8. In typhoid fever, what symptoms call for the exhibition of baptisia, bryonia, rhus tox, nitric acid, terebinthinum? (Mention only three symptoms for each drug.)
9. How should a case of tonsilitis be treated?
10. From what source is derived apis mel, apium virus, cantharis, santonine, quinine, strychnia, lycopodium, moschus, sepia, hepar sulph.?

Eclectic.

1. Give symptoms and treatment of typhoid fever.
2. Give specific indications for bryonia.
3. Give diagnosis and treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
4. State the difference between the action of aconite and veratrum.
5. What are the medical properties of echafolta?
6. Of what use is muriatic acid in medicine?
7. State the action in the human system of sulphate of zinc and lobelia.
8. Describe the therapeutic action of sodium chloride.
9. What are the indications for the use of gelsemium?
10. Give treatment of cystitis.

II.—Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1. Describe obstetric anæsthesia, the agents employed, the limitations.
2. What should be done to determine the condition of the kidneys during pregnancy?
3. Describe a secondary operation for incomplete laceration of the perinæum.
4. Describe your method of conducting a digital examination of the vagina and uterus.
5. Describe the female bony pelvis.
6. In an abdominal section over left ovarian region, what are the structures encountered? Name in order from without inward.
7. Describe in detail intra-uterine douching.
8. Upon what evidence would you diagnosticate uterine fibroid?
9. How would you prepare a patient for the application of obstetric forceps?
10. Describe extra-uterine pregnancy.

III.—Practice of Medicine.

Give the causes, symptoms and prognosis of

1. Scorbutus;
2. Lymphadenitis;
3. Small-pox;
4. Acute gastritis;
5. Typhoid fever;
6. Acute peritonitis;
7. Acute nephritis;
8. Acute lobar pneumonitis;
9. Chronic hydrocephalus in children;
10. Degenerative processes occurring in the arteries of old people.

IV.—Surgery.

1. Give cause and symptoms of senile gangrene.
2. Describe the different varieties of hemorrhoids.
3. Give causes and symptoms of iritis.
4. Give etiology and symptoms of tetanus.
5. Describe the process of repair after fracture.
6. (*a*) Give causes of retention of urine, (*b*) give technique of catheterization.
7. What are the general characteristics of syphilitic skin eruptions?
8. Give treatment of penetrating wounds of abdomen.
9. Give causes and treatment of varicose veins.
10. Give technique of operation for cancer of the breast.

V.—Anatomy.

1. What is the composition of bone? Which constituents predominate in youth, and which in old age?
2. Mention five muscles of the forearm, anterior brachial region, and give the origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of any *one* of them.
3. Give the origin, distribution and branches of the middle meningeal artery.
4. What are the anatomic boundaries of the femoral artery at its most superficial point?
5. Describe the thyroid gland.
6. Describe the special organs of taste and their nerve-supply.
7. What are the uriniferous tubules? Describe and locate them.
8. Give the position, structure, length and relations of the esophagus.
9. Locate and describe the pericardium.
10. Give location of (*a*) the aortic valve, (*b*) the pulmonary valves, (*c*) the tricuspid valves, (*d*) the mitral valves.

VI.—Physiology.

1. If living tissue be analyzed, what classes of bodies and what elements are invariably found?
2. Give the composition of the blood.
3. Describe coagulation. What chemical change is essential in this process?
4. What is lymph? Does it coagulate, and if so, why? Describe briefly the lymphatic circulation.
5. Describe the mechanical phenomena of respiration.
6. Where is the respiratory centre? What nerves are given off from it?
7. What factors determine the arterial blood pressure? What factors aid the venous circulation?
8. What is digestion? Describe the movements of the stomach and intestines.
9. What is absoption? What constituents of the food are absorbed respectively in mouth, stomach, small and large intestine?
10. Describe accommodation of the eye. Why does it fail in old age?

VII.—Chemistry.

1. Enumerate the functions of a symbol.
2. Define fermentation and decomposition.
3. State the general properties of organic compounds.
4. Give the general chemical properties of alkaloids.
5. Mention the general physical and chemical properties of urine.
6. What is the difference between vegetable and animal life from a chemical standpoint?

7. Explain the meaning of the terms reaction and reagent.
8. What are the general properties of bile, and give its chief constituents?
9. How would you distinguish carbolic from hydrochloric acid poisoning?
10. What metallic chemical elements are found in the body in various combinations?

VIII.—Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

HISTOLOGY:

1. Name the properties of a cell.
2. Name and describe the two methods of bone development.
3. How many kinds of marrow are there? Name them. Where does each occur? How do they differ?
4. Name the varieties of muscle. Give the size of the voluntary muscle fibre. What is the membrane of Krause? the median line of Hensen?

PATHOLOGY:

1. What is the cause of death after superficial scalds and burns?
2. What is the difference between hypertrophy and enlargement?

BACTERIOLOGY:

1. What is the origin of bacteria?
2. What are the conditions necessary to produce infection?
3. Why does the air in summer contain more bacteria than the air in winter?
4. Name the only pathogenic bacteria found in the air with any degree of constancy.

IX.—Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

HYGIENE:

1. What instructions should be given a nurse respecting the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever from the sick-room?
2. State the time that quarantine should be imposed in (*a*) diphtheria and (*b*) small-pox.
3. Explain why pure drinking water is especially liable to lead poisoning, when carried through lead pipes.
4. (*a*) What percentage of relative atmospheric humidity exceeds the health limits in this section of the country? (*b*) Why does a heated atmosphere charged with moisture render sunstroke liable?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE:

1. Name some of the signs of a natural death.
2. Outline briefly the steps to be taken in making a post-mortem examination.

3. What measure of legal responsibility does the surgeon assume in performing a major surgical operation?
4. (*a*) Define ptomaine poisoning, (*b*) name the symptoms and (*c*) the ordinary period of incubation.
5. State briefly the method to be pursued for the detection of simulated traumatic neurasthenia.
6. In trauma of the spinal column, differentiate acute inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord from acute or subacute inflammation of the cord.

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